

What I already know:

Name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. How to describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants and know that plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

Learning Journey

Sc3/2.1a identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers

Sc3/2.1b explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant

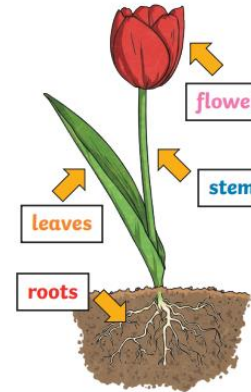
Sc3/2.1c investigate the way in which water is transported within plants

Sc3/2.1d explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.



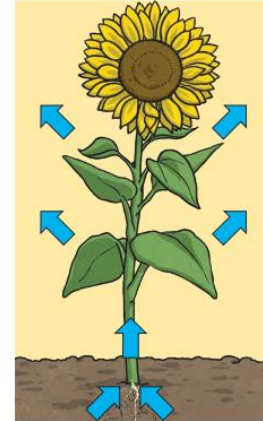
Year 3: Plants

Powerful knowledge



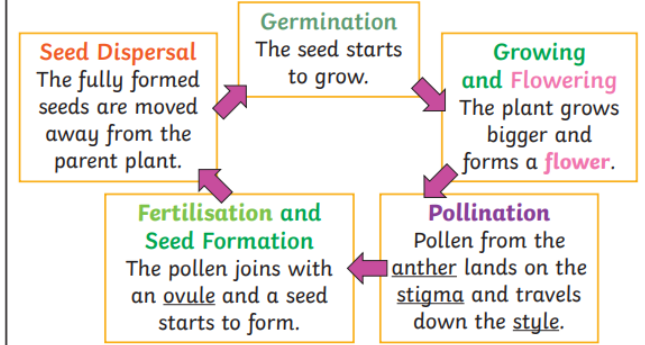
How Water Moves through a Plant

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.

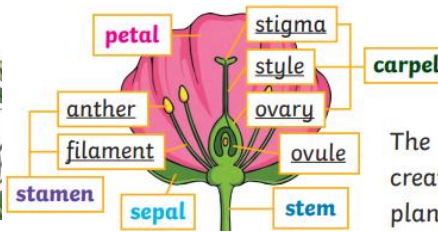


The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

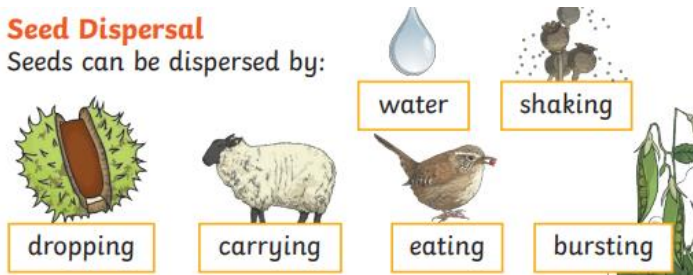


The **flower's** job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.



Seed Dispersal

Seeds can be dispersed by:



Key Vocabulary:

roots	Anchor the plant absorbing nutrients and water
stem	Holds the plant up carrying water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves
leaves	Make the food for the plant from sunlight and carbon dioxide
flowers	Make seeds and attract pollinators
nutrients	Substances needed by living things to grow
petal	Brightly coloured part to attract insects (to pollinate)
stamen	Made up of the anther and filament, they are the male part of the flower, the anther makes pollen
carpel	Made up of stigma, style and ovary, they are the female part of the flower. The stigma collects pollen and the ovule (in ovary) makes a new seed when pollinated
pollination	When pollen is moved from the male anther to the female stigma
pollinator	Animals and insects that carry pollen between plants
germination	When a seed starts to grow
seed dispersal	How seeds move away from the parent plant to give them the best chance of survival

Key Question: what do plants need to grow?

Plants need varying amounts of: water, light, nutrients (from the soil), air and room to grow.
E.g. A cactus survives with little water, where as water lilies live in water